

Amendments to the Claims

Please amend the claims as follows:

1-58. (canceled)

59. (new) A method of reducing the effects of myocardial ischemia in a patient subjected to an ischemic event, comprising:

administering an amount of erythropoietin to the patient for an about 15 minute period prior to the ischemic event effective to activate production of a protein kinase.

60. (new) A method of reducing the effects of myocardial ischemia in a patient subjected to an ischemic event, comprising:

administering an amount of erythropoietin to the patient for an about 15 minute period effective to activate production of a protein kinase at about 1-35 minutes prior to the ischemic event.

61. (new) A method of reducing the effects of myocardial ischemia in a patient subjected to an ischemic event, comprising:

administering erythropoietin to the patient for a period of about 15 minutes to achieve a blood concentration of erythropoietin effective to activate production of a protein kinase prior to the ischemic event.

62. (new) A method of reducing the effects of myocardial ischemia in a patient subjected to an ischemic event, comprising:

administering erythropoietin to the patient for a period of about 15 minutes to achieve a blood concentration of erythropoietin at about 0.5-10 U/ml effective to activate production of a protein kinase prior to the ischemic event.

63. (new) A method of reducing the effects of myocardial ischemia in a patient subjected to an ischemic event, comprising:

administering erythropoietin to the patient for an about 15 minute period to achieve a blood concentration of erythropoietin at about 0.5-10 U/ml effective to activate production of a protein kinase at about 1-20 minutes prior to the ischemic event.

64. (new) A method of reducing the effects of myocardial ischemia in a patient subjected to an ischemic event, comprising:

administering an amount of erythropoietin to the patient for an about 15 minute period to achieve a blood concentration of erythropoietin of about 0.8-1.5 U/ml effective to activate production of a protein kinase at about 1-35 minutes prior to the ischemic event.

65. (new) A method of reducing the effects of myocardial ischemia in a patient subjected to an ischemic event, comprising:

administering an amount of erythropoietin to the patient in a single treatment for an about 15 minute period such that a blood concentration of erythropoietin is at about 0.5-10 U/ml and production of a protein kinase occurs at about 1-35 minutes prior to the ischemic event.

66. (new) The method of Claim 65, wherein the erythropoietin is administered at a dosage amount of about 50-5,000 U/kg.

67. (new) A method of reducing the effects of myocardial ischemia in a patient subjected to an ischemic event, comprising:

administering an amount of erythropoietin to the patient for an about 15 minute period effective to activate a potassium channel prior to the ischemic event.

68. (new) A method of reducing the effects of myocardial ischemia in a patient subjected to an ischemic event, comprising:

administering an amount of erythropoietin to the patient for an about 15 minute period after onset of the ischemic event effective to activate production of a protein kinase.

69. (new) The method of Claim 68, wherein the erythropoietin is administered to achieve a blood concentration of erythropoietin at about 0.5-10 U/ml.

70. (new) A method of reducing the effects of myocardial ischemia in a patient subjected to an ischemic event, comprising:

administering an amount of erythropoietin to the patient for an about 15 minute period after onset of the ischemic event effective to activate a potassium channel.

71. (new) A method of reducing the effects of myocardial ischemia in a patient subjected to an ischemic event, comprising:

administering an amount of erythropoietin to the patient for an about 15 minute period at commencement of a reperfusion effective to activate production of a protein kinase.

72. (new) The method of Claim 71, wherein the erythropoietin is administered to achieve a blood concentration of erythropoietin at about 0.5-10 U/ml.

73. (new) A method of reducing the effects of myocardial ischemia in a patient subjected to an ischemic event, comprising:

administering an amount of erythropoietin to the patient for an about 15 minute period at commencement of a reperfusion effective to activate a potassium channel.

74. (new) A method of reducing the effects of myocardial ischemia in a patient subjected to an ischemic event, comprising:

administering an amount of erythropoietin to the patient for an about 15 minute period during a reperfusion effective to activate production of a protein kinase.

75. (new) The method of Claim 74, wherein the erythropoietin is administered to achieve a blood concentration of erythropoietin at about 0.5-10 U/ml.

76. (new) A method of reducing the effects of myocardial ischemia in a patient subjected to an ischemic event, comprising:

administering an amount of erythropoietin to the patient for an about 15 minute period during a reperfusion effective to activate a potassium channel.